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ALREADY the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley tariff act have opened up the markets of 15,000,000 people to the American farmer and manufacturer.

THE President will spend all of to-day and part of to-morrow in Texas. Three hours, from 9 o'clock A. M. till noon today, will be given to San Autonio, and two hours to-morrow to El Paso.

A BILL has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to provide for the erection by the State of a statue of the late General and Judge Charles Devens. His record as a soldier and citizen entitles him to the honor. He was a gallant officer and an able, upright judge.

WHEN election inspectors fail to return tally-sheets, or in any way neglect to comply with the election law, as did the Democratic inspectors in Evansville, why are they not prosecuted and made to suffer the penalties of the law? This is one thing to which Republican committees should aftend.

SECRETARY FOSTER will take measures to prevent the importation of paupers and criminals into this country via Canada. For years England's assisted and other pauper immigrants have reached us by landing in Canada and coming over the border by the railroads. It will cost money to carry out the work, but it will be money well spent.

THE Democratic members of the New York Senate are desperately resisting the passage of a resolution to investigate the management of the canals under Governor Hill's regime. Grave charges have been made by prominent persons, but the Governor seems to be afraid to have the light turned on. The Cleveland papers are very anxious that it should be.

It is reliably reported that Speaker Niblack, who was a member of the committee on resolutions of the alleged Kansas City commercial congress, voted against the free-silver element. This may astonish Mr. Voorhees, but it indicates that the Cleveland idea of hostility to free coinage is leavening the Democratic lump of Indiana, which, at the last State convention, declared for free and unrestricted coinage.

THE United States government should ask Italy to file a specific claim for indemnity. Let it give the names, occupations and antecedents of the alleged Italian subjects killed at New Orleans, with the amount claimed for each. Then let it submit proof of its claim. The presumption of law is that, living in the United States, they were naturalized American citizens. The burden of proof is on Italy to show that they were not. She should be asked to file a bill of particulars.

THE Farmers' Club, of Rush county, at a recent meeting, discussed a resolution "that the acts of the recent session of the Legislature affecting the farming interests were positively injurious, and should meet with the decided disapprobation of all farmers." Nearly all of the speakers agreed that the record of the Legislature was, on its face, very unfavorable to farmers. The points particularly dwelt upon were the failure to abolish old offices, the creation of a large number of new ones, the heavy increase of individual taxes and the large reduction in those of corporations.

EX-SECRETARY BAYARD, who has had a good deal of domestic affliction in late years, is said to be quite prostrated by the recent sudden death of his sonin-law, Count Lowenhaupt. He has offered for sale his residence in Washington, and will probably disappear from public life. The State of Delaware will hardly know itself without a member of the Bayard family in office. The founder of the family, James Asheton Bayard, served two terms in the United States Senate early in the century, and both his sons were Senators, one for nine and the other for eighteen

LATEST news concerning Prince Bismarck's candidacy for the Reichstag shows that he was opposed, and probably defeated, by the influence of the government, which is said to have been exerted very effectively in keeping his supporters from the polls. The general regret at his defeat will be apt to include general censure of the government for baving brought it about, and thus the victory may prove a costly one for the government. This is the more likely to be the case as Bismarck is now quite sure of being elected, either on a

When elected he will feel that the opposition of the government has absolved him from any obligation to support the Emperor's policy, and will probably become the leader of its opponents.

#### RECIPBOCITY WITH CUBA.

The announcement that Gen. John W Foster, acting as the representative of the administration, has made a commercial treaty with Spain which will afford better trade facilities to our people is another triumph of the Republican policy as laid down in the present tariff act. In some respects a reciprocal arrangement with Cuba would be more important than with most of our neighbors. It has not the population of Brazil; but restrictions taken from the trade of a population equal to that of our own State, at our doors, so to speak, is a matter of no little consequence. Cuba specially needs our flour, meats and other food products, the trade in which has been very much restricted by duties not less than 100 per cent., chiefly for the reason that Spain itself desires to furnish Cuba with breadstuffs. The provisions of the treaty which General Foster has negotiated have not been made public, but it is known that the duties fixed upon flour and other articles are very low. We have always bought vastly more of Cuba than she has purchased of us. We have for years taken the bulk of her sugar. In 1889 Cuba sold us \$52,130,000 worth of goods and bought in return only \$11,691,000. In 1890 our imports from Cuba were \$53,800,000, and our exports in return but \$13,084,000. It stands to reason that when our products have an advantage in the Cuban market. our flour, meat and the products of our manufactories will reduce that very large adverse trade balance. In this connection it is fair to add that this trade arrangement could not have been made with Spain for Cuba's trade but for the provision in the present tariff law which empowers the President to impose a duty on sugar, etc., in the event that those nations to which we have opened our markets for sugar, free of duty, reciprocate by extending to the United States some corresponding advantage in trade. That feature of the tariff law, it may be emphasized, is the one upon which the President and Secretary Blaine strenuously insisted, and which was secured very largely by their influence. Its success is one of the strong features of the

#### THE STATE DEBT AND TAXATION.

The large increase of taxation which the people of this State will have to meet during the next few years is exciting general interest in the financial condition of the State, and frequent inquiry as to the history and origin of the State debt, and the responsibility for its growth. As the debt is the cause of the increased taxation it becomes important to ascertain who is responsible for the debt. To meet the demand for this information the following facts, compiled from official sources, are pre-

At the close of Governor Wright's administration, in 1857, the State debt, as reported by H. E. Talbott, then Auditor of State, was \$7,782,311. Three years later, in October, 1860, just before the close of the Willard administration, Mr. John W. Dodd, Democratic Auditor of State, reported the debt as \$10,179,267.09. The report of Dodd, in 1860, as compared with that of Talbott, in 1857, both Democrats, showed an increase of the debt during three years of Democratic administration of \$2,396,956.09.

In 1860 the Republicans carried the State, and the Lane-Morton administration began Jan. 14, 1861. There had been no reduction of the debt since Auditor Dodd's last report. The Republicans therefore inherited from the last Democratic administration the debt reported by him of \$10,179,267.09. The war of the rebellion, which began about this time, added nearly \$3,000,000 to the debt. To be exact, it added \$2,904,875.33. This was caused by war-loan bonds issued for war purpose and by the State's quota of the direct tax levied by Congress in 1861. The war loan was authorized by the Legislature, in 1861, to place the State in a condition to resist invasion and enable her to do her part in the suppression of the rebellion. Owing to this increase of the State debt it reached, in 1862, the high-water mark of \$13,084,-142.42. But of this \$10,179,267.09 had been inherited from a Democratic ad-

ministration. During the next ten years the Republicans reduced the debt \$9,146,331.42. In proof of this we cite Democratic authority. The last annual report of Hon. John C. Shoemaker, dated Oct. 31, 1871, showed the debt to be \$3,884,430.88. (See page 25 of the report.) It had been reduced to this sum from \$13,084,142.42 by successive Republican administrations. During the next ten years the debt was increased to \$4,876,608.

The tax levy, which had been 25 cents on the \$100, was reduced in 1871 to 15 cents, in 1873 to 5 cents, raised in 1875 to 15 cents, and reduced again in 1877 to 12 cents, where if remained until last year. These low tax levies, made by the Democrats to win popular applause and catch votes, were the primary cause of the debt increase which has taken place during the last fifteen years. A tax levy of 15 cents was not sufficient for State purposes. It did not furnish enough revenue. The reduction to 5 cents, at which it stood for two years, was a bare-faced fraud. It was finally placed at 12 cents, which was still much too low. Along with this inadequate tax levy the Democrats inaugurated the policy of borrowing money to meet current expenses. Revenue had to be raised | bate, it was adopted by a vote of 87 to in some way, and as they refused to raise it by taxation, there was no other recourse but borrowing. The credit of | pelled to vacate the opera-house and the State was good, and capitalists were only too ready to lend. The bonds they got were a blanket mortgage on every acre of land in the State. This borrowing process was easy and tempting, and the longer it was continued the more fascinating it became. Once embarked on that course, the Democrats had not the moral courage or political honesty to break off. The result was an | tion, and that its adoption did not make

lar of the increase being due to Democratic legislation and financiering. In other words, it was due to the Democratic policy of borrowing money, at interest, to pay current expenses and creating a large deficit each year to be made good by borrowing more money, The increase of the debt during the last five years has been steady, continuous, and rapid. The last report of Auditor Carr showed it to be \$8,540,615.12, and it is considerably more now. It will continue to increase during this year and next.

Thus the record shows that during the last thirty years the Democratic party has invariably increased the debt when it had power, while the Republican party has invariably reduced it. One is a debt-making, and the other a debt-paying party. The present State debt is essentially of Democratic crea-

At last, when driven by stress of circumstances and the force of public opinion to change its policy and make some provision for reducing the debt it had created, what did the Democratic party do? It refused to increase the taxes on saloons, refused to increase the taxes on railroads, reduced the taxes on sleeping-car companies, express companies, telegraph companies and telephone companies from 50 to 80 per cent., increased the general tax levy 50 per cent., and required all property to be assessed for taxation at its actual, full cash value. Having loaded the people down with debt by years of incompetent financiering, it only recognized its duty to provide for a reduction of the debt at last by taxing the people to death with one hand, while it protects saloons, corpora tions and monopolies with the other This is no theory that confronts the people; it is a condition.

#### STREET-BAILWAY FRANCHISES

The petition of the Citizens' Streetrailway Company for a new franchise is by far the most important matter that has yet come before the Board of Public Works, or that is likely to come before it during its present term of office. It is to be hoped that the board and the Council will deal just as equitably and just as promptly with the Citizens' as they have with the Broad Ripple company. What the people of Indianapolis want is rapid transit and plenty of it, and they want it as quickly as possible. What companies give it is not a matter of much importance; the thing is to get fast lines, and get them upon the best possible terms for the city and the people that are consistent with a fair return upon the investments made in such enterprises. The people do not take much stock in the demagogic cry against a corporation simply because it is a corporation. If the Citizens' company is willing to give up its old franchise for a new one that is fairer to the people in its terms and more valuable to the company in the length of time it has to run, there should be no trouble in coming to an early agreement that will prove of great benefit to both.

The man who compares the streetrailway service of Indianapolis now with what it was before the present company took hold of it cannot deny that it has been vastly improved. The new and clean cars, with open cars in summer, the extension of the lines to all parts of the city, as wel as to Irvington, Brightwood, Haughville and West Indianapolis, and the splendid electric line on Illinois street all are improvements for which the company should receive due credit. The equipment of all its lines with electricity and their further extension would be of inestimable benefit to the city in the expansion of its territory and the accommodation of it

people. The first franchise contract drawn by the Board of Public Works is regarded by the people as a very fair and satisfactory one. If it makes as fair an agreement with the Citizens' company, and does it without unnecessary delay, it can do more good than can be accomplished with a dozen suburban franchises.

# A DEMOCRATIC SIDE-SHOW.

Those who were sufficiently familiar with the interests which devised and shaped the so-called commercial congress in Kansas City, last week, to know their animus, are not surprised that it turned out to be a Democratic, freetrade, free-silver-coinage conclave. On the contrary, they are surprised that the able Democratic politicians, freetraders, and free-coinage advocates, who laid the pipes and controlled the organization, did not have entire control of the meeting. The wonder is that there were enough men opposed to the Democratic policy of free trade and free coinage to make any sort of a contest. That, on the ballot when the largest number of delegates voted, before the meeting was adjourned from the opera-house to a smaller hall, a majority should vote for a moderate protection resolution is more a wonder. That resolution, presented by Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, a Democrat, as a compromise, reads as follows:

We favor neither free trade nor exclusion of trade, but favor a tariff for revenue limited to the actual needs of government economically administered, but so levied as to cover differences in industrial conditions between this and other countries, but not to create nor foster monopolies. The above was offered as a substitute for the tariff resolutions presented by both the majority and the minority of

the committee. Mr. Smalley, representing the minority, which reported for protection, accepted this compromise, and, after a long and exciting de-75, and was so declared by the presiding officer. The convention was then comadjourn to a smaller hall. Many of the delegates, says the Kansas City Journal. particularly the Republicans, disgusted with the wrangle, which had lasted hours, did not go to the smaller hall, When the session was resumed the free-traders raised the point that the resolution had substituted only for the minority resolu-

point was not well taken, and that the resolution had been adopted. Then motion was made to reconsider, but during the wrangle quite a number of delegates withdrew in disgust from what they denounced as a Democratic conclave, whereupon the motion to reconsider was carried by a vote of 76 to 65or by eleven less votes than the Warner resolution received on its adoption. Then, when more members had left, the free-trade resolution was adopted by vote of 76 to 49 on a call of States. Of the whole number of votes Missouri gave 27 and Kansas 28, the former giving as many votes for the free-trade resolution as Kansas did against it, 20 Of the 76 votes for the free-trade resolution, the Southern States gave 43 and Oklahoma 5-leaving 28 votes for the Northern States and Territories represented in the combination. The Southern States gave 9 of the 49 votes against the free-trade resolution. In view of the fact that the free-traders laid the wires for a freetrade convention and invited freetraders to make the leading speeches, they cannot be specially gratified by the result, particularly when it is a matter of record that the highest vote on the issue between the protective idea and free trade was for protection. The Kansas City Journal, commenting upon the result of the meeting, says:

But we can in no sense be bound by the alleged findings of this alleged commercial congress. Even more. We deny emphatically that the conclusions on the silver and tariff reached by the members of the con vention who saw fit to vote represent publie sentiment in the great West. If the people believed for a moment that the propositions advanced in the silver and tariff resolutions of this convention could be forced upon the country next December, this convention would go down in history as presaging a convulsion such as has never been witnessed in the United States. Happily these resolutions are only ex parte expressions of opinion which will go to the world to be judged as all other manifesta-

NONTHERN Democratic papers that have been so vehemently insisting that the honors paid to President Harrison by the South are tributes to the office exclusively and not to the man, will not be pleased by the language of the Birmingham Age-Herald. That paper speaking in advance of the expected reception, says: "We, the people, are ourselves the sovereigns here, and in honoring the man who has been made head of the Nation, we but honor ourselves and this great, free country. But it is not to the President, in his official capacity alone, that we extend a welcome; we also welcome Benjamin Harrison. . . There is no politics in Birmingham to-day. Democrats and Republicans alike recognize in Mr. Harrison, personally considered, a gentleman above reproach and a member of a distinguished and historic family, for whom no American has any but the kindest feeling. Let Birmingham put on its holiday apparel to-day, and let the welcome it gives be the warmest extended throughout the tour of the presidential party." Southern Democrats are showing themselves to be not only far less bigoted and illiberal than their Northern brethren, but also more courteous and gentlemanly. Some of the boors of the party have strayed into the Charleston News and Courier office, but the majority are north of the Ohio.

THE Republican League convention which will assemble in Cincinnati to morrow, promises to be one of the largest and most important of the national meetings of this effective organization. A number of prominent Republicans will be present to address the convention, and the attendance promises to be very large, all sections of the country being represented. In 1888 this organization was very effective. It devoted itself to the work of organization and left candidates and other matters to the whole party. The same organization is needed now, particularly as it is announced that the Democratic managers have profited by the example of the league and will organize clubs. This is the year in which to make organization and political education effective. Republican policy and administration were never more strongly approved by results, and it is most important to place these results before the voters of the country as early as possible. All that the Republican party needs to insure victory in 1892 is that its achievements and purposes shall be understood. To that end organization is necessary, and such an organization as will put into the hands of the people Republican literature. I the convention can devise plans which will accomplish this work of education. it will have done the country, as well as

the party, a signal service. Some Ohio Democrats think they have discovered a presidential possibility in Gen. J. W. Denver, of that State. He was quite prominent many years ago, but for a good while past has been occupying a back seat. His available points are thought to be his service in two wars, his connection with the farming interest, his views on the silver question, and the fact that the city of Denver, Col., was named for him. Unless he has failed greatly in recent years he is a man of more brains than Grover Cleveland

I am a silver man: come from a State in which the Democracy is for free silver. But if we find in 1892 that Mr. Cleveland will make the strongest candidate before the country we will be for Cleveland.

Such is the remark of Congressman Springer, and it is characteristically Democratic. He knows that if Mr. Cleveland should be President, there would be no hope of free coinage for silver, for which the Illinois Democracy shouted last fall at the top of its voice. It shows that any line of policy will be freely sacrificed to insure success.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOSTER has views. One of his plans contemplates getting the small silver coin now in the treasury into general circulation, and another is to establish the rate of interest on government bonds at 2 per cent. A Washington special says:

Of the \$50,000,000 412-per-cent. bonds which expire Sept. 1 \$23,000,000 are held to secure national-bank circulation; the rest are in trust funds and private hands. The interest on these bonds has been anticipated by Secretary Windom, so that any

that they can draw 2 per cent. interest for a term of years yet to be decided. In other words, Mr. Foster proposes to pay 2 per cent. interest to the holders of the expiring 412-per-cent. bonds if they do not present them for cancellation. The banks which have the four-and-a-halfs up to secure circulation ought to be glad to avail themselves of the chance to continue undis-turbed, and private holders, in the absence of other investments paying better, will, it is believed, be willing to draw 2 per cent. rather than pay a premium for higher rean investment.

That is a large scheme, and the fact that the new Secretary is revolving it shows that he has financial ideas.

Ir has just come to light that the Board of Public Works has had under consideration for about two weeks past a petition or proposition of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company looking to a renewal of its charter. The suppression of so important a matter does not seem to be in keeping with the frank and open methods hitherto pursued by the board. The public interests require that such business shall not be kept from public view.

AFTER all the croakers have said and printed about mortgaged farms in Iowa, it is a frozen fact that only one acre in one hundred in that State is mortgaged for other causes than the purchase and improvement of lands.

THE Marine Band, which is to give two concerts in this city, next Monday afternoon and evening, is a time-honored institution. The members are enlisted as marines, and, though classified and drilled as musicians, are entitled to retirement for old age or pensions for disability, the same as soldiers. They are under strict military discipline, and their musical training is very thorough. Mr. John Philip Sousa, who has been the leader of the band for many years, is one of the most capable in the world, and the band itself has no superior among the national bands of Europe. The uniforms of the band are brilliant and attractive, and its concerts will be well worth hearing.

To-DAY Gen. John Gibbon, of the United States army, will reach the age of sixtyfour and be placed on the retired list. He is a typical and model soldier-loval, brave. capable and modest. Graduating at West Point in 1847, serving honorably in the Mexican war, then in frontier and Indian service, instructor of artillery at West Point, holding high commands and rendering distinguished service in the war of the rebellion, and since then commander of important campaigns against the Indians. he has had a long and varied career. Of late he has been in charge of the Department of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco.

MR. M. H. DE YOUNG, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and one of the national commissioners of the world's fair. with which he is prominently identified, is very enthusiastic in regard to its success. In a recent interview he said:

It will be the greatest exposition that the world has ever seen. It will certainly be far better than the Paris Exposition. I was a commissioner to Paris from my State, and I was afraid that we could not equal it in the time we had at our disposal, but now I am sure. In the first place, Chicago has \$10,000,000 in hand; then there is \$1,500,000 appropriated by the government and about \$4,000,000 promised in State appropriations. The Paris people had only about \$8,000,000, so that, as far as money is concerned, we have an advantage.

THE New York Sun prints a bungling and ungrammatical bill which has been introduced in the Legislature, "to protect sheep husbandry in the State of New York and to impose a tax on dogs," and says: "Protect the sheep from the dogs, by all means, and protect the English language from the Legislature." But as long as legislatures have the power to murder the King's English, how are they to be prevented?

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Merely a Gentleman. Minnie-What a perfect gentleman Mr. Fitts is. I saw him sitting in a car yesterday, and every time a lady came in he raised his hat. Mamie-But did not he offer any of them his

Minnie-Certainly not. I didn't say he was an

Asking Papa. Timmins-I-er-you know, I was talking

I called on Miss Laura last night-Mr. Figg-Yes; I know you did-the fourth time in one week, I believe. Why don't you come and live with us, and be done with it! Timmins-That's just what I wanted to see

Extenuating Circumstances. "Fine type of civilization existing in your

State, I must say. The idea of one man shooting another merely for refusing to drink with him!" "You are alluding to that little affair of day befo' yesterday, I suppose," answered the Kentuckian. "There were extenuating circumstances in that case. The fellow who did the refusing, and who naturally got shot, was the one who had the bottle, sah."

# THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has made many speeches since he started out on his long jaunt, and every speech has been creditable to him, to the party that elected him, and to the administration of which he is the head. -Buffalo Commercial.

THE speeches which are being made by President Harrison on his pleasure trip recall the marvelous wisdom and soundness of thought which characterized his public utterances at Indianapolis during the eventful period of the presidential campaign of 1888.—New York Press.

THE President's speeches contain more genuine American patriotism than the people of the Southeastern States have heard in a long time, and the reception of his remarks at Birmingham proves that in their hearts the people of that most progressive of Southeastern cities are in sympathy with him,-New York Mail

PRESIDENT HARRISON has begun his trip across the country, which recalls the best of the long series of admirable, discreet, and well-timed speeches which he made during his presidential campaign. During the weeks in which President Harrison was constantly talking, with a freedom rare in a presidential candidate, he steadily improved his position before the public. His speeches now are having a like success.

-Philadelphia Press. WHEN the President comes among us to view our progress in material development. bearing with him the congratulations and good wishes of the North and West, it is natural that the high-minded people who sent through the silver tongue of their Grady a message of peace and good will to the North that is still ringing throughout the land, should readily respond in the proper spirit. It is the American way, and the South is American or nothing .- Atlanta Constitution.

THE President is doing good work on his trip to see the people and the country. He is repeating those remarkable talks that were so famous during the last campaign when he spoke from once to half-a-dozen times every working day for 125 days, every one with something new in it, and which were all criticism-proof. His speeches since he began at Roanoke. Va., to Birmingham, Ala., have been of the same stamp, but from the higher level of executive exsecond balloting in the Geestemunde immense increase of the State debt. district, or from another district in which he has consented to stand. from \$4,998,178 to \$8,540,615, every dol-

eince they were born. He is doing good, broad, national, healthy work.-Kansas City Journal.

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. FREDERICK VANDERBILT is tall and slender, with pretty blonde hair, and she is said by her friends to have a heart of gold. The greater part of her life is spent in do-ing good, which she does so quietly and unostentationsly that the outside world knows little about it.

EX-SENATOR EVARTS's hat is always worn on the back of his head, as if it wanted to hid e from observation the fact of its being old enough to have heard the first gun at Sumter fired. Mr. Evarts ages fast and has a decided stoop, indicating increasing weak-ness and lack of vitality.

A MYSTERIOUS person signing himself simply "Hez" has been contributing many thousands of dollars to charity through the hands of the Philadelphia Bulletin, keeping his identity carefully concealed. He is now found to be Henry Lisle Waln, a venerable member of the Society of Friends. ADVICES from Camden state that Walt Whitman got out in the mid-April sun and warmth of Thursday, propelled in his wheel chair, the first timeafter four months of imprisonment in his sick room. He has had the worst winter yet from grip and gastric troubles, and threatened blindness, but keeps good spirits, and has a new little forthcoming book in the printer's hands.

THE Atlanta Constitution says that an interesting incident in connection with President Harrison's visit to that city was his meeting with Mr. George Cook, of Boston, Mass. The grandfather of Mr. Cook was the Captain Cook who saved the life of Gen. William Henry Harrison from the Indians at the battle of Tippecance. Mr. George Cook is president of a Boston pianoworks, aud, with Mrs. Cook, has been spending a few days with Governor Bullock. Mr. Cook went up the road on the invitation of Mayor Hemphill to meet President Harrison. The President was much gratified to meet Mr. Cook, and the two gentlemen enjoyed a pleasant chat over the historical incidents of their respective grandfathers.

THE Four Hundred of Orlando, Fla., filled the Opera-house the other evening to witness a novel contest. Elmer C. Gerard and R. C. Cain were matched to pack sixty boxes of oranges for the receipts of the boxto hand him hoops and staves, and after the overture by the orchestra they went to work. Cain smashed his finger early in the struggle, but worked on without even stopping to make the usual remarks. Gerard seemed to be in a little the better condition and came in a winner, packing his sixty boxes in fifty minutes. When the flag dropping, Cain had fifty-five boxes packed and was well along with another. Society was much pleased with the exhibition, and a State contest is talked of for next winter.

LONDON Punch, the English funny paper. has not always treated America and Americans fairly, but is on the right side in the little Italian unpleasantness. It has a cartoon entitled "A Fair Exchange," depicting King Humbert in a hanghty attitude, with olded arms like the virtuous young man in the melodrama, while Brother Johnsthan, duly arrayed in stars and stripes, civilly says: "See here, Umberto, give us back your minister and take away that darned Mafia, and we'll call it a square deal." The text to epistle from "Hosea Biglow," which well deserves translation into the Italian tongue. line or two will show the spirit of it:

"Uncle Sam is free; but he sez, sez he, If he gets within hail

Of the Clan-na-Gael Or the Mafia either, he shoots, sez he." THE late Chief-justice Chase's daughter tells this story of a visit to old Gen. Winfield Scott, at Cozzen's, West Point: "He gave us seats at his own especial table, and was very kind to us, but I was terribly afraid of him. One of his greatest pleasures at the table was to mix the most fiery of salads, which he would send by his own man (who always stood behind his master's chair) with the General's compliments, to the favored few. My gastro-nomic tastes were far from being devel-oped, and the old gentleman's red pepper and mustard nearly killed me, I simply could not eat the burning stuff. Feeling the General's eye upon me. I vainly tried to swallow it, but failed ignominiously with tears coming into my eyes with the effort. To add to my discomfort and mortication, a voice roared out in a deep tone from the General's throne: 'The little

Just solid in New York, One clause he has but to instil, Our raptures to uncork. One section he has but to add To make our pleasure wax— For at this season we'd be glad If he'd raise the carpet tacks

Chase does not like my salad."

# QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

-New York Sun.

[Owing to demands upon the Journal's space, only questions of reasonable length, which may be considered of general interest, will be answered. The name and address of the writer must accompany each query. The names and addresses of coin-dealers or other business men will not be given in this column; neither will questions relating to prize competitions be an swered.

I have a receipt for excise tax paid in 864. I want to know whether I am entitled to anything, or does it go to the State?

Neither; the excise tax and the direct tax are two different things. The excise tax was the tax which Congress laid upon manufactures, sales, etc., during the war, The direct tax was a per capita tax which the United States called upon the States to pay where they could be reached. Indiana's direct tax was paid out of the State treasury, and will not be refunded to any one but the State, except in the States in rebellion. Direct taxes there were collected of individuals who were within the federal

In your issue of the 15th inst. you print on article from the pen of Col. Robert G. ingersoll, in which he says: "At that time the firing on Fort Sumter Abraham Lincoln, President-elect, an Illinois lawyer, was waiting to be inaugurated," etc. Is not a fact that Lincoln had been President forty days when that shot was fired?

Colonel Ingersoll was, of course, in error in making the statement. The mistake was doubtless an inadvertence.

What is the effect of the act repealing the pre-emption and timber culture act passed by the last Congress and when does it go The act simply puts an end to pre-emp-

tion under the late act, but does not affect entries already made. The act went into effect on its approval by the President.

When did the Republicans last control the State Legislature? And what was the amount of the State debt when the Democrats came into power! The last Legislature in which the Republicans had a majority in both branches was that elected in 1872. The debt January. 1873, was \$4,650,880.37.

1. In 1860, when Stephen A. Donglas was nominated for President, did he resign his senatorship? 2. What was the date of his death, and where did he die!

1. He did not. 2. In Chicago, June 3.

What were the last two States admitted and when? What Territories are there SUBSCRIBER. Idaho and Wyoming were the last States admitted. New Mexico, Artzona, Utah and Oklahoma are the Territories.

When will the payments of Indiana pensioners be made hereafter? PENSIONER. The next payment will be June 4, as heretofore, fellowed by a two months' payment Aug. 4, and then Nov. 4, Feb. 4 and

Please inform me which way the stage in the Grand Opera-house faces. J. H. W.